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Pyongyang Calls Chon Visit Sellout Trip Worsening Korean and Asian Situation

Pyongyang on September 6 called Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip "a sellout and war trip aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and Asia."

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party in Korea, in a signed commentary said that the chief aim of his visit to Japan is "to strengthen military collusion" with Japan "behind the facade of 'security'" and hasten "the formation of the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea."

This is Pyongyang's first official comment on Chon's Japan trip.

DPRK's most authoritative paper also said that Chon's visit would provide Tokyo with a chance for "reinvasion of south Korea in political, economic, military and all other fields."

Meanwhile, the same paper carried a commentator's article headlined "Dangerous Collusion Threatening Peace in Korea and Her Peaceful Reunification" on September 9.

The article concluded that the Japan trip of Chon Du Hwan was an out-and-out sellout trip, war trip and mendicant trip obstructing the reunification of Korea, aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and increasing the danger of war and accelerating the dependence of south Korea upon Japan.

Saying that Chon's tour was one for strengthening political, economic and military ties between south Korea and Japan, the article said:

"It is most criminal that the south Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries tried to accelerate the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance long projected by U.S. imperialism by strengthening military collusion between them."

Here are some highlights of the September 9 Rodong Sinmun article:

- The visit was a product of the U.S.'s policy of aggression on Korea and Asia;
- Chon's Japan trip and the political and military tieup between the south Koreans and the Japanese were arranged under the plan and backstaged manipulation of the Americans to complete an aggressive military alliance system in the Far East;
- The trip would split the north and south more distantly, aggravate the sutiation in Korea and Asia and pose a graver threat to the people's cause of independence, progress and peace in this area.

Effigy-Burning Highlights S. Korean Public Opposition to Chon Trip

Violent incidents in south Korea marred the trip of Gen. Chon Du Hwan to Japan, drawing international attention to the widespread public opposition to the visit.

Many were arrested by riot police.

Among the actions the south Korean critics took in protest were:

- **Burning of effigies of Chon and the Japanese Emperor**
- **Burning of a Japanese flag**
- **Throwing rocks at Japanese Embassy buildings and JAL Seoul office**
- **Fast by 77 prominent civic leaders**
- **Student demonstrations, on and out of campuses**
- **Issuance of statements.**

Some 500 college students in Seoul on Sep. 4, battled 300 riot police and burned effigies of Japanese Emperor Hirohito and General Chon Du Hwan to protest Chon's visit to Japan, Korea's former conqueror.

The same day, about 500 students at Sung Kyun Kwan University tried to take to the streets after a symposium on Korean-Japanese relations, but were pushed back by hundreds of police. The students hurled rocks on tear gas-firing police.

On the evening, about 150 students were detained while staging a street demonstration in Seoul against Chon's trip, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

Five students were arrested and 13 students were put on a wanted list on the same day, in connection with the Aug. 29's rock throwing at Japanese Embassy's information center breaking about 30 windows.

On the evening, rocks were throwing at Japan Air Line's Seoul branch office and at the office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in Seoul.

On the Sept. 5, students of Ehwa Women's University staged a rally against Chon's trip and burned a Japanese flag and demonstrated on their campus.

On the same day, Seoul's Koryo University's students posted a long essay on "We Condemn Chon's Traitorous Trip" on the campus notice board.

About 500 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University staged a rally against Chon's visit and read anti-Japanese national poems.

Rallies against Chon's trip were also held in Seoul National Univ, Tanguk Univ, and Sogang Unversity.

On Sep. 3 student leaders from about 20 universities told a press conference at Yonsei University in Seoul that students would stage life-and-death protests to stop the traitorous visit.

A hunger strike was begun on Sep. 3 in Seoul by 77 dissidents including leading human rights campaigners Ham Sok Hun and the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, poets Ko Un, Lim Jong Nam, novelist Park Tae Sun, journalists Kim In Han and Choi Jang Hak.

The 30 hunger strikers said a national rally would be held in Seoul. They revealed 47 others also were fasting at different places of the city in protest against the Chon trip.

The hunger strikers charged Chon junta of trying to sell out the nation by deceiving the people with such false slogans as a "new era in Korean-Japanese relations".

Some of them including Rev. Moon Ik Hwan and other 29 dissidents who staged the street demonstration in Seoul and tried to obstruct Chon's passage to Japan, were arrested according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

Rev. Moon leading other 29 dissidents, demonstrated holding placards writing "Let's Obstruct Traitorous Diplomacy" and tried to lay them on the street in Seoul which General Chon was supported to pass through, and obstruct the passage of Chon's presidential private car to Kimpo airport.

Before the demonstration, they burned a Japanese flag in front of a church nearby the Seoul City Office. On about 50 meters point of their demonstration, about 100 riot police surrounded and arrested them.

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A group of south Korean dissidents assembled on September 3 in an office of the Christian Building in Seoul to protest Gen. Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan. They announced they were starting a hunger strike to back their protest. Banners on the walls denounced "sell-out diplomacy" toward Japan, and said "block another Japanese invasion." (AP Radiophoto)

DPRK Marks Its 36th Birthday By Blasting Chon's Sellout Japan Trip

A grand central meeting was held at the February 8 House of Culture on Sep. 8 to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was attended by Pak Sung Chul and Rim Chun Chu, Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Presidents of the DPRK, Members and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice-Premiers of the Administration Council and other cadres.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul made a report at the meeting.

He said President Kim Il Sung victoriously led the 20 years of arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, liberated the country and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine fatherland of the Korean people, on September 9, 1948. The founding of the DPRK was a great event of epochal significance in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people, the reporter said.

He noted that the power of the DPRK has grown in strength as never before in all fields, political, economic, cultural and military, under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and President Kim Il Sung. The industrial output of Korea, he said, has increased over 400 times as against 1946, the structure of industry has been perfected and its independence and technical foundation have strengthened markedly.

Citing concrete instances, he said the economic conditions of Korea were very good and the prospect of socialist economic construction was very optimistic.

Thanks to the correct foreign policy and energetic diplomatic activities of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, the external relations of the DPRK have been further expanded and we have many supporters and close friends in all parts and all continents of the world and positively contribute to mankind's sacred common cause of global independence in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, he said. Especially, President Kim Il Sung's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries this year was a signal event of momentous importance in bringing to a new height the traditional friendship and cooperation between socialist countries, and a historic visit which greatly contributed to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, powerfully demonstrating the superiority of socialism, frustrating the imperialist moves of aggression and war and defending world peace and security.

Referring to the persistent moves of the United States to obstruct the reunification of Korea, he said:

The U.S. imperialists, according to their aggressive Asian strategy, are expanding military bases in south Korea and its vicinity, massively bringing in nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against the northern half of our Republic and hastening in the final stage the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, a new NATO-type military bloc.

Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan is a sellout trip for strengthening collusion with the Japanese reactionaries to hasten fascistisation in south Korea and realise his long-term office and a criminal junket for hastening the formation of the tripartite military alliance and stepping up war preparations. It will only lay a new obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, freeze the national split and increase the tensions in Korea and Asia.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul continued:

With the backing of the United States, the Japanese militarists are strengthening their moves to stage a comeback to south Korea and pursuing a more indisguised hostile policy towards the DPRK. They are disturbing peace and heightening the tension in Korea by encouraging the south Korean puppet clique to the "two Koreas" plot and scheming to realise their ambition for overseas expansion by inviting traitor Chon Du Hwan and making an "apology" farce no one recognises.

Due to the moves for aggression and new war of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the tension on the Korean Peninsula has been brought to the extreme pitch and a graver obstacle laid in the way of national reunification.

The reporter recalled that the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government with a noble desire to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and reunify the country peacefully had already advanced the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by concerted efforts of north and south Korea and put forward early this year the new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea. The United States and south Korean authorities refuse to respond to Korea's peaceful initiative, categorically turning down Korea's fair proposal for peaceful reunification, he noted. This shows that they have no interest in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The international solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of national reunification is strengthening day by day, he said. The United States and south Korean authorities must look straight at the trend of the times and act with discretion.

He declared: The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw their aggression forces and lethal weapons from south Korea as unanimously demanded by the Korean people and th world people and stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique to division and war.

The pressing question facing mankind at present, he said, is to prevent a new world war and defend peace. The Korean people will firmly unite with all the anti-imperialist, independent forces and more courageously fight to build an independent and peaceable, new world free from imperialism and war.

The report was followed by a congratulatory speech by Pak Jae Ro, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Chongryun Celebrates DPRK's 36th Birthday

A dinner party to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was given on Sep. 8 at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo with more than 900 attendants, including ambassadors and other diplomats from 40 countries.

A dinner party to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was given by *Chongryun* (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Sep. 8 at the Imperial Hotel with more than 900 attendants including ambassadors and other diplomats from 40 countries including China and the Soviet Union. Present were many Japanese guests including important Diet members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Clean-Government Party and various other parties.

Prior to the dinner party, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held that day in Tokyo to celebrate the Republic's birthday.

The central meeting was held at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

It was attended by Li Jin Gyu, First Vice-Chairman and Li Gye Baek, So Man Sul, and Paek Chong Won, vice-Chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan); functionaries and compatriots under its Tokyo head office, over 3,500 in all.

Korean residents in Japan held various events to commemorate the 36th birthday of their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A grand central meeting was held at the February 8 House of Culture on Sep. 8 to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.
Photo: The attendants of the central meeting. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Japanese Teachers Hold Juche Seminar In Fukuoka

The 8th national meeting of Japanese teachers for the study of the Juche idea was held on Aug. 26 at the Ootemon Hall in Fukuoka City.

The meeting was sponsored by the Liaison Council of the Societies of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea and the Liaison Society for the Study of the Juche Idea in Fukuoka Prefecture.

It was attended by more than 300 school teachers who were interested in the Korean problem and were studying the Juche idea in the light of the actual condition in Japan.

The meeting began with an opening address made by Noguchi Kenichi, Executive Chairman of the Fukuoka Prefectural Teachers' Union.

Tsuyuki Kiichiro, Chairman of the Liaison Council of the Societies of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea, spoke on behalf of the sponsors.

A keynote report was made by Ohiro Sunao, Secretary-General of the Liaison Council of the Societies of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea, on the theme, "Let's Study the Fundamental Principle of the Juche Idea more Thoroughly and More Widely, While Analyzing the Present Situation in Japan."

Stressing the great significance of the meeting which was held for the first time in the Kyushu district, he summed up the motivities in the past year and suggested a five-point action plan for the coming year—let's study the Juche idea more thoroughly and expand the society for the study of the Juche idea, learning from Mr. Kim Jong Il's theses, including "On the Juche Idea", "On Some Questions in Understanding Juche Philosophy" and "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsungism."

A commemorative lecture was given by Gujima Kenzaburo, former President at Nagasaki University and honorary professor at Kyushu University, on the "Nuclear War Crisis and the Tripartite Talks."

Concretely reffering to the danger of the nuclear arms expansion policy of the Reagan administration, he stressed that the 3-way talks proposal is reasonable and realistic one to prevent a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula, to ease tension, and that the proposal is closely related to Asian and world peace, not to mention the peace of the Korean Peninsula.

The meeting divided into three panels on theory, educational practice and Korea's reunification.

At the first panel meeting on theory, reports were made by Yokobori Choichi, on the "Juche idea",; Shiba Takeo, on "Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea."

At the second panel discussion on educational practice, practical reports were made by Masamoto Tadao, on "A Practical Study of the National Education Embodying the Theses on Socialist Education"; and Kawahimo Torao, on "Through Exchange with the Tokyo Korean Junior High School."

At the third panel session on Korea's reunification, reports were made by Aida Choei, on "Korea's Reunification and the Tripartite Talks" and Yamashiro Seiko, on "Korea's Reunification and the Peace of Japan."

The meeting, confirming that Sendai should be the venue of next year's meeting, ended successfully.

An appeal was adopted by the meeting, calling for a thorough study of the Juche idea and for 3-way talks for Korea's reunification and the peace of Japan and Asia.

The 8th national meeting of Japanese teachers for the study of the Juche idea was held on Aug. 26 at the Ootemon Hall in Fukuoka City.

Towards Fulfilment of 10 Long-term Objectives Of Socialist Economic Construction in DPRK (3)

(Continued from the No. 1,207 issue of The People's Korea)

Electricity Industry

Output of electricity is planned to be increased to 100,000 million kWh as one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction to be attained in the 1980's. This target is equivalent to 2 times 56,000-60,000 million kWh targeted under the Second Seven-Year Plan. Output per capita is estimated to be stepped up to 5,556 kWh. It is way above per capita power production output in Japan, which stands at 3,652 kWh.

Power to Support Development

Electricity is a major energy source for economic construction. Development of electricity production can be said to be a barometer to measure industrial growth. This is graphically illustrated by the economic development of Korea.

Korea's electricity production is supported by full utilization of domestic resources.

The Republic is blessed with abundant hydroelectric power resources. It has many mountainous areas which account for 80 percent of the country. Among them, the mountain ranges of Hamgyong, Machon. Taebaek, Ryongrim and Pujon are famous for their steep slopes. It is said that the average annual precipitation is 800-1,400 millimeters in the most districts of Korea and 60 percent of the rainfall concentrated on 3 months—June, July and August. Therefore, the DPRK is blessed with favorable condition for hydroelectric power resources. There are 168 rivers (with a length of over 4 kilometers) including the River Amrok (4.2 million kWh), River Tuman (1 million kWh) and the River Taedong (300,000 kWh) and there are more than 200 places suitable for dam construction. It is estimated that their potential hydroelectric power reaches over 8 million kWh.

Sweep Away Seasonal Character

Besides, Korea has abundant coal resources which surpass 8,000 million tons. The thermal-power generation using coal as fuel has attained remarkable development in recent years. For example, in 1959, the ratio of thermal-power to hydroelectric power is only 3.6 to 96.4. But at present, the ratio is 51.7 for thermal-power to 48.3 for hydroelectric power. It is nearly equal. This fact shows that seasonal overproduction of power has been done away with.

Many thermal-power stations including the Pukchang Thermal Power Station (1.2 million kWh), the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station (5 hundred thousand kWh), the June 16 Thermal Power Station and the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Station are already in operation. Besides, large-sized thermal power stations including the Hamhung, Kimchaek, Chongjin, Sunchon and the Chongchon-gang No. 2 power plants are under construction.

Low-Cost Power Generation By Coal

The DPRK now is going to switch thermal-power generation by heavy oil which plays a main role internationally, to thermal power generation by coal. After all, this is due to the fact that the cost of coal-power generation is lower than that of heavy oil-power generation. For example, while the cost of hydroelectric power per kWh, is 20 yen (One yen is approximately 2.4 cent.), that by heavy oil or liquefied natural gas (LNG) 17 yen-18 yen, the cost of atomic power generation 12 yen and that by coal 11 yen level. (survey by the Company Power Resources Development Corporation, May, 1983). The annual fuel cost amounts to 450 billion yen in Japan. (One dollar is approximately 244 yen.)

In Korea, thermal-electric power by coal has long been developed on a large-scale, under its policy line for an independent national economy.

In addition, a plan is under way to develop tide-power generation which utilizes the ebb and flow of the tide. It is put to practical use only partially in France and Japan. According to a feasibility study, it can be developed in a total in 11 places with a capacity of 4.64 million kWh.

In the lower reaches of the River Taedong and Taean, tide-power stations have already been built and is about to go into operation successfully.

Besides, development of such energy sources as wind force, wave power and solar energy is in steady progress.

Destroyed by War

Electric power industry was nationalized in Korea by "the law of the nationalization of major industries" in 1946 after the liberation of Korea. In 1948, electric power production surpassed the level before the liberation and in 1949, it reached about 6 billion kWh.

But electric power facilities were destroyed almost entirely during the Fatherland Liberation War which started in 1950. Eighty-five percent of all the power stations including the Supung Power Station and 60 percent of the substations were destroyed. Therefore, the output of electric power in 1952 decreased by one billion kWh.

But, the Korean people rose in economic reconstruction immediately after the war and in 1956, it recovered a level of 5.1 billion kWh.

Then, the Five-Year Plan (1957-1960) aimed at basic industrial construction started. As a result, large, medium and small-size power stations were distributed evenly in the whole country during this period, and electricity came to be supplied to almost all farm villages to promote electrification, mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. Electrification of agriculture was basically completed in 1960.

Heating by Using Waste Heat

In the Six-Year Plan from 1971 to 1976, thermal-power stations were constructed on a large scale and thermal electric and hydroelectric power generation became nearly equally balanced.

Besides, Pyongyang City has a central heating system which makes use of waste heat from the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station.

In the 1980's, many different power generation systems will be developed such as mini-power stations of the energy-saving type utilizing medium and small rivers and power station utilizing waste heat, not to mention large-scale power stations like the Taechon Power Station. (To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun Calls Chon Visit Threat to Peace, Reunification

PYONGYANG, September 9 (KCNA) — Follows the full text of a commentator's article headlined "Dangerous Collusion Threatening Peace in Korea and Her Peaceful Reunification" carried by Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK):

Chon Du Hwan the puppet paid a visit to Japan for three days from Sep. 6 to 8.

The Chon Du Hwan clique of traitors who called on the Japanese master in defiance of the strong protest and opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and public opinion at home and abroad had contact with the Japanese "emperor" and had talks twice with the prime minister in a horrible fear-stricken atmosphere created by a strict cordon thrown with the mobilisation of armed police tens of thousands of strong and even ground, naval and air forces and issued a "joint statement" on Sept. 8.

The whole course of the trip of the south Korean puppet fully showed his despicable pro-Japanese treacherous nature and the aggressive nature of the Japanese reactionaries.

The Japan trip of Chon Du Hwan the puppet was an out-and-out sellout trip, war trip and mendicant trip obstructing the reunification of our country, aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and increasing the danger of war and accelerating the dependence of south Korea upon Japan.

In his talks with the Japanese ruling circles Chon Du Hwan the puppet, impairing the national dignity of the Korean people, hatched a plot to barter away the country and acted a dirty servant in executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, and the Japanese reactionaries employed every means to realise their wild ambition for the reinvasion of south Korea, encouraging the puppets.

The Japan trip of Chon Du Hwan the puppet was a most disgraceful pro-Japanese sellout trip and his talks with the Japanese reactionaries was a bargaining for treachery and aggression.

From his "arrival statement" at the Haneda Airport he babbled that he would "carry away" Japan's past doings in Korea "on a floating raft" and disclosed his intention to acquit Japan of its crimes, nullifying the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea in the past.

The puppet's disgraceful posture subservient to Japan let the Japanese reactionaries obliterate the Japanese imperialists' criminal aggression on Korea by putting up the emperor, a figurehead.

According to reports, when he met the puppet the Japanese "emperor" expressed "regrets" at the "unhappy past" in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Immesurably great are the national disasters suffered by our people in the 36 years of the heinous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. Our nation cannot forget the fact that under the trucudent, brutal rule of the Japanese imperialist robbers it was forced to live a slavish life, having its national sovereignty trampled underfoot, the national economy was devastated, huge underground resources and cultural wealth were ruthlessly destroyed and plundered, the national land was devastated and a large number of patriots and guiltless inhabitants were arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered.

The south Korean puppets are describing in a far-fetched way.

The Japanese "emperor's expression of "regret" as an "apology" and advertising as if it were an event of "historic significance" in the development of relations between south Korea and Japan. Japan has not made an apology. It was more ambiguous than what the Japanese reactionaries uttered in south Korea in the past. It was not an apology but a crafty trick of the Japanese ruling circles and the south Korean puppets to cover up the criminal colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over our country and acquit it of its crimes.

The towering crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against our people cannot be rushed up with such words as "unhappy past" and "regret".

Moreover, Japan cannot solve important problems related to the national interests of the Korean people with the Chon Du Hwan group which can represent no one.

An apology for the colonial rule should be made by the Japanese government only to the representative of the Korean people.

If Japanese authorities think that they liquidated the past colonial rule with the expression of "regret" to the south Korean puppets, it is a gross misscalculation.

We retain the right to demand material compensation for the losses the Japanese imperialist colonial rule brought to our people and Japanese authorities are under unavoidable obligation to compensate fully for them. We will certainly settle accounts for them.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan was one for strengthening political, economic and military ties between south Korea and Japan.

It is most criminal that the south Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries tried to accelerate the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance long projected by U.S. imperialism by strengthening military collusion between them.

The south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries had this in their minds when they in their talks and in the "joint statement" demanded support to south Korea's "defence efforts" and "reaffirmed security consciousness" linking "security" on the Korean Peninsula to that of Japan.

The south Korean puppet's Japan trip following the Japanese prime minister's tour of south Korea and the United States and Reagan's tour of Japan and south Korea last year was aimed at reinforcing and coordinating with arms the triangular relations established by the U.S.-south Korea "mutual defence treaty", the Japan-U.S. "security pact" and the south Korea-Japan "basic relations treaty".

It was precisely for this reason that they who had called for strengthened "triangular security system" of the United States, Japan and south Korea for what they termed "peace" in the Korean Peninsula and Asia held in Tokyo, besides the political talks, military talks between the chairmen of joint chiefs of staff of the south Korean puppet army and the Japanese "self-defence forces."

It is clear what their talks mean with a joint action on the sea 1,000 miles off Japanese shore and a coordinated operation for blockade of the Korean Strait in the event of contingency put on the agenda.

The south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries have promoted exchange of information and military personnel, unification of operational command system and the size of arms and even ushered Japan's munitions monopolies into south Korea for a joint production of weapons. It is beyond all doubts that through their confabs this time they opened even the way for dispatch of the Japanese "self-defence forces" to south Korea and for advance of the south Korean puppet army into other parts of Asia and the Pacific.

At the talks and in the "joint statement" the Japanese reactionaries talked about "easing of the tension" on the Korean Peninsula and its "peaceful unification". With no positive plan for this, however, they claimed they "supported" the south Korean puppets' "proposals for direct dialogue between the north and the south and for democratic unification through national concord" and that they would "cooperate" with the puppets for their realisation.

A series of practical matters arising in easing the tension in Korea cannot be settled in any dialogue in which the United States, the real ruler with the prerogative of military command in south Korea, does not participate. Our proposal for tripartite talks proceeded from this practical demand.

"Direct dialogue between the north and the south" which the puppets brought forward, turning down our proposal for tripartite talks envisaging concrete ways of easing the tension including the signing of a peace agreement, reduction of armed forces of the north and the south and adoption of a non-aggression declaration has nothing to do with peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

South Korean authorities have no intention to ease the tension or real power to take practical measures for reducing the armed forces and easing the tension. "Democratic unification through national concord" they proposed while leaving the U.S. troops in south Korea as they are and pursuing the line of anti-communist confrontation is an empty talk.

The falsity of such slogans as "easing of the tension", "concord" and "unification" found clear expression in that they called again for "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations" in the "joint statement". Can it be said that the creation of "two Koreas" through the forum of the U.N. is for "concord" and "unification" and it is a measure for easing the tension between north-south confrontation to an international scale by dividing a nation into two?

It was the same when they said they would host the 1988 Olympic Games in one part of the divided country and make "joint efforts" for its "success."

All this was an act encouraging the puppets overtly and covertly to the lines of division and north-south confrontation.

At the talks and in the "joint statement" they said both sides would strive to "develop friendly and cooperative relations", correct the trade imbalance between south Korea and Japan and promote "cooperation" and "technical exchange" and claimed that the visit would open a "new chapter" conducive to establishing "good companion relations" and "co-prosperity" between south Korea and Japan.

The "opening of a new epoch" much vaunted by them is nothing but a flowery pretext to strengthen and justify the dark fusion between south Korea and Japan, Japan's political domination and economic subjugation of south Korea and their military tieup.

It is ridiculous to say that south Korea which has no political sovereignty, depends on others economically and is deprived of the prerogative of military command is in "mutual companion relations" with Japan that they would achieve "co-prosperity."

It is no more than a camouflage to hoodwink their treacherous acts in leaving south Korea totally to Japan as her commodity market, object of investment of capital and supplier or cheap labour and raw materials and bringing south Korea under the military control of the Japanese "self-defence forces". "Cooperation" and "technical exchange" with Japan will only result in accelerating the economic dependence, bankruptcy and militarisation of south Korea and driving the people's livelihood into a hopeless quagmire.

During the trip, the south Korean puppets discussed with the Japanese reactionaries the problems of "legal status and better treatment" of Koreans in Japan.

"Improvement of treatment" is an intrigue to force "nationality" of south Korea upon Koreans in Japan, drive a wedge between them and use them in the anti-Chongryun, anti-DPRK campaign.

The Korean residents in Japan are those who were taken by force to Japan or went to Japan in search of means of living during the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea, or their children. The Japanese government is under legal and moral obligation to ensure their democratic, national rights and stabilized living in a responsible manner.

It is illegal and unjustifiable for the south Koran puppets and Japanese authorities to use the Korean residents in Japan, dignified overseas citizens of the DPRK, as a bait in political bargaining under the pretext of "better treatment". Japanese authorities must not violate the rights of Korean citizens in Japan, but ensure their legal rights immediately and comprehensively.

The talks between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries in Tokyo and the "joint statement" issued at the end of the talks show that their political, economic and military collusion has reached a very dangerous stage.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip was, in a nutshell, a criminal junket accelerating dependence of south Korea on Japan, laying a new obstacle in the way of reunification and increasing the tension in Korea and Asia. We bitterly denounce traitor Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip and the criminal south Korea-Japan collusion in the name of the nation.

The visit was a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists who attach importance to Asia in executing their global strategy by "strength" regard the Korean Peninsula as a major object of military adventure and try to keep hold on south Korea as their military bridehead and realise their domination of Korea and Asia with it as a stronghold. They also attach importance to Japan in their strategy of Asian aggression and have a special interest in enhancing the military role of Japan as their junior ally.

Therefore, the U.S. imperialists manoeuvre in every way to link together Japan and south Korea, while strengthening their policy of turning south Korea and Japan into their military bases and hastening arms expansion and arms buildup. Traitor Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip and the political and military tieup between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries were arranged under the plan and backstage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists to complete an aggressive military alliance system in the Far East. Herein lies their grave danger.

The Japanese militarist forces that have been revived and rearmed by the U.S. imperialists are rushing headlong toward overseas expansion, partaking in the U.S. imperalists' policy of Asian aggression and scheme to stage an allout comeback to south Korea as their first step.

The danger of the overseas expansion of the Japanese militarist forces is increasing as the Chon Du Hwan group isolated within and without is fawning on and following the Japanese reactionaries more actively, making desperate efforts to find a way out in its dependence on foreign forces. As clearly manifested in the Japan trip of traitor Chon Du Hwan, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are stretching the tentacles of overall reinvasion of south Korea taking it as a golden opportunity that the south Korean puppets are taking the subservient low attitude toward

(Continued on page 7)

Chon Japan Tour: Treacherous Foreign Diplomacy

By Kim Chong I
Special to The People's Korea

Legitimacy of Chon's Seizure of Power Much Doubted

". . . interviews with many Koreans and foreign observers in recent months suggest that his (Chon's) personal support is shallow. They cite as reasons the continuing suppression of dissident, a series of financial scandals that have touched his personal family and officials in his government and Chun's own stiff and often autocratic behavior.

"One foreign diplomat summed it succinctly. 'Chun is out of the military, and has never had legitimacy. He has not won popularity. He has no real followers. He is not a political leader.'

"Several months ago, a high government official who is now dead conceded that the manner in which Chun took power is his heaviest liability." (The Washington Post, December 1, 1983)

The largest problem Chon Du Hwan presently faces directly relates to doubts on the legitimacy of his "regime."

After the death of Pak it became clear that the south Korean people called for democracy on the basis of peaceful shift of power with direct "presidential elections."

The Chon Du Hwan junta, virtually seizing power in the May 15, 1980 coup d'etat, however, turned down the stream for democratization.

With the martial law imposed on the entire territory of south Korea on May 17, 1980, Gen. Chon ordered arrests of influential politicians including ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung and former "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil.

Purging all his political foes, Chon Du Hwan assumed chairmanship of the "special committee for national security measures" on May 31 and forged a series of suppressive laws and measures to appoint himself "president."

The aim was achieved by faking up a new "Yushin constitution" at the "legislative council for national security" of his making on Oct. 29, 1980.

Soon after his rise to power Chon Du Hwan promulgated the "law on special measures for purification of the political situation", which banned a total of 838 politicians from political activities during the period of November 1980 to June 1988.

Out of 838 expelled lawmakers those uninfluential were reinstated in the successive lifting of the ban on their activities.

However, 99 influential politicians including Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil are still barred from the political arena.

The successive partial lifting of the ban on the purged politicians is a cosmetic aimed at winning semblance of "legitimacy" of the "regime" and "legality" of the coming "election."

The 12th "national assembly election" is planned to be held in the end of this year or at the beginning of the next year.

Domestically Suppression, Externally Fraudulant Diplomacy

As seen in the ban on the political activities of his political foes, Chon Du Hwan, in an attempt to cover the fundamental weakness of his junta, has perpetrated various forms of more fascistic suppression than his "respected" predecessor Pak Jung Hi.

Kim Yong Sam, leader of the now-defunct opposition NDP, in his statement on May 18, 1983 on launching the endless fast calling for democratization, said: "Amid the political climate of Yushin dictatorship, national assembly, judicial power and mass media have been degraded to the status of servants of the dictatorial government and the fundamental human rights and political freedom of the people are extremely restricted.

"Development of democratic politics is absolutely not to be expected because anti-democratic laws produced at the illegally instituted "legislative council for national security" have become the axis of the fifth republic."

The Chon junta succeeded the former predecessor to the various suppressive laws as follows: The "law on assembly and demonstration" which was amended by him provides a maximum 7-year-imprisonment for those who participated in an anti-"government" assembly and demonstration (five years in prison by the Pak era law); The "new national security law" which corresponds to the "law for maintenance of the public peace" during the period of the Japanese imperialism; The "social protection law" which punished any violator with up to 7 years' imprisonemnt; The "public security law" which enables the junta of Gen. Chon to take into 2-year preventive detainment those who refuse to change their political attitude even after they have served out their sentence terms.

Moreover, "undesirable" journalists for the junta of Gen. Chon were expelled from mass media so that no criticism of the present "regime" aroused in south Korea.

Chon Du Hwan tightly binded the people with these vicious laws, creating mood of crisis by exploiting a series of "north Korean spy incidents," which he plotted by himself.

Well aware of its illegitimacy and badly tarnished image, Gen. Chon pushed forward his foreign policy conduct, including visits to Washington and Tokyo in a bid to improve his image.

The hosting of Olympic Games and a series of international meetings and conferences are part of such legitimacy-attaining campaign.

The current Chon's visit to Japan is a part of his deceptive foreign policy.

He also designed to releave anti-Japanese sentiment deeply rooted among the south Korean people with an "apology" of the Japanese Emperor for the past crimes Japan committed during the WWII.

By so doing he intended to make a more favorable condition to induce the Japanese militarism to south Korea.

Military Tieup Between Tokyo and Seoul Strengthened

At their talks Japanese premier Nakasone and Gen. Chon in January 1983 called for closer mutual cooperation on a basis of the shared understanding that the cooperative relations between Tokyo and Seoul would be essential for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

There is no military agreement between Tokyo and Seoul such as the U.S.-south Korea mutual defense treaty, but their ongoing moves show they have already established substantially something of the sort in the areas of communication, information, transportation and rear support.

Tokyo and Seoul are known to have been jointly seeking for possible operational cooperation in the waters centering on the four straits in case of "contingency" in Korea.

Military exchange between Tokyo and Seoul has been promoted behind screen to avoid public criticism.

However, with Chon Du Hwan visited to Japan along with top-ranking officials of the junta including joint chief of staff of the south Korean military forces the military tieup between Tokyo and Seoul was further strengthened and is to be more open way.

The 10th general assembly of the Japan-south Korea parliamentarians' security and diplomatic committee made the following proposal: 1) Increased security cooperations between Japan and south Korea on a basis of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea "cooperative defense system" as those three are "responsible" for stability in the North-east Asia; 2) Japan's blockade of the Korea Strait in a "contingency" in Korea; 3) Exchange of air-defense information and further developed military exchange; 4) Cooperation in defense technology. (Dong-A Ilbo, December 22, 1982)

The current Chon's tour of Japan is the final confirmation of Japan-south Korea relations in the fields of military and a new step towards completion of Asian version NATO alliance in an attempt to settle their concerned issue behind the smokescreen of "improvement of Koreans' living in Japan" which never beared a fruit and "increased economic cooperation"—Virtual cooperation in the military field.

A Kwangju citizen who was murdered by the Chon-led special combat force as he joined the demonstration against the military "government" during the Kwangju People's uprising in May, 1980.

DPRK Public Orgs. Denounce Chon's Trip to Japan

PYONGYANG September 2 (KCNA) –We together with all the patriotic compatriots at home and abroad scathingly denounce the criminal Japan trip of the traitor Chon Du Hwan in the name of the whole nation.

So declared a joint statement issued on September 1 by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Korean National Peace Committee in denunciation of the Japan trip of the traitor Chon Du Hwan.

Though the voice rejecting the traitor Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip becomes an irresistible trend at home and abroad, the south Korean puppets are trying to realise it at all costs in disregard of the public opinion, the statement noted, and said:

The south Korean puppets are now making much ado to "liquidating" the past dark hisotry with Japan and "ushering in an era of a new history."

This sophism is nothing but a trick to cover up the criminal nature of the trip and tone down the discontent and protest of the people.

It is an impudent talk for the traitor Chon Du Hwan to babble that he would liquidate the past history with Japan.

Historically serious and grave problems remain unsettled in the relations between Korea and the Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese militarists had invaded our country from long ago and imposed immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon our nation.

Indeed, the criminal acts committed by the Japanese imperialists in Korea are without precedent in bestiality, viciousness and brutality, and our nation's grudge against the Japanese imperialists has not yet been settled.

Moreover, the Japanese reactionaries are beautifying and embellishing their past history of aggression woven with crimes, even revising and distorting it today and are ablaze with a wild ambition for recolonising Korea.

Japan must apologise for its past crimes in Korea and pay due compensation.

This problem can be settled only with the genuine representative of the Korean nation. The traitor Chon Du Hwan cannot represent the Korean nation.

He is scheming to make his Japan trip in defiance of the strong opposition at home and abroad, seeking a purpose to get political and economic support for his long-term office in reward for covering up the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past period.

His trip also seeks a criminal purpose to tighten the military ties with the Japanese reactionaries and round off the formation of a three-way military alliance.

All facts prove that the trip would result in trampling underfoot the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, reducing south Korea further to a dual colony of the United States and Japan, heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula and laying a graver obstacle in the way of peaceful reunification.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan must cancel at once his criminal Japan trip and the Japanese reactionary authorities must not invite Chon Du Hwan, a "power" robber without any legality and a traitor, stressed the statement.

Photo Highlights: Actions Against Chon's Japan Visit

South Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan, the author of the brutal suppression of an anti-Chun uprising in the provincial capital of Kwangju in 1980, visited Tokyo on Sep. 6-8, 1984, when voices against Chon's trip were increasing in south Korea and Japan and various actions against his visit to Japan were staged.

His visit was condemned by the south Korean dissidents as an "unacceptable pilgrimage of anti-national, traitorous diplomacy which simply betrays the nation's dignity and is based only on advantages of a political dimension." (From the July 23rd statement of a south Korean Christian group)

As to Chon's rule, Kim Yong Sam, former president of the defunct south Korean opposition party "New Democratic Party", said, "It is painful for me to see the U.S. support a 'regime' that has no support from the people. Since Chun took over, we have had nothing but a dictatorship." Says another opposition member: "Four years after Chun seized power, we are still suffering from the ghosts of old evils." (U.S. weekly magazine "Time" Sep. 10, 1984 issue)

Prior to Chun's visit to Japan, students in Seoul held protest gatherings and demonstrations in and out of campuses, though in-and off-campus demonstrations are outlawed in south Korea. Effigies of Chun Du Hwan, and the Japanese Emperor were burned (Sep. 4). Some angry students charged to the streets and clashed with riot police in a key down town capital area. Rocks were hurled at some 30 windowpanes of the Japanese cultural center (Aug. 29) and the branch office of the Japan Air Line in down town Seoul (Sep. 4). Japanese flags were burned in the compound of the Myongdong cathedral (Aug. 30) and Ehwa Women's University (Sep. 5).

Just before Chon's visit, thousands of students of Seoul's major universities turned out at protest campus rallies held on Sep. 5. These universities included Seoul, Ehwa Women's, Tanguk, Sung Kyun Kwan, Sogang, and Koryo universities. A board at Koryo University was placarded with a lengthy statement which declared "We Denounce Chun's Sellout Japan Visit."

South Korean dissidents and Christians staged a sit-in struggle and issued statements.

Meanwhile, Japanese opposition groups continued protest actions against Chun's visit here, condemning his visit as an ominous prelude to a new U.S.-Japan-south Korea axis and as an act intended to fix the division of the Peninsula.

A rally of 7,000 persons in protest against Chon's trip, the largest ever of this kind, was held on Sep. 4 at the Hibiya amphitheater in Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the Socialist Party of Japan and Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan), a gathering of 4,000 in Kanagawa Prefecture and another of 3,500 in Fukuoka, Kyushu. Among the Japanese protest actions were rallies, distribution of handbills and hunger strikes.

Korean nationals here also held gatherings and distributed handbills throughout Japan.

Introduced here are photos showing actions against Chon's Japan trip by south Korean students and dissident people, Korean nationals in Japan and Japanese people:

South Korean dissidents including Rev. Moon Ik Hwan mounted the street demonstration to check Chon's passage to Japan on Sept. 6 (TBS TV).

Some 1,000 students from reportedly 13 universities in Seoul held a rally on Aug. 15 on the campus of Sung Kyun Kwan University in protest against Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan. About 400 students out of them charged to a street near the former Capital Building in downtown Seoul, where they clashed with riot police.

Some 4,000 Japanese people gathered on Sep. 4 at Odori Park, Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture to protest against Chon's visit to Japan, in response to south Korean students' and dissidents' struggles. The participants in the gathering marched in down town Yokohama, carrying streamers reading "We Oppose Chon's Japan Trip!"

Many Korean nationals in the Kanto district on Aug. 30 massed at a meeting held to protest against Chon's visit at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). The rally denounced Chon's visit as obstructing the peaceful reunification of the homeland and worsening tension on the Korean Peninsula. A local assembly of Koreans was also held on Sep. 2 in Osaka.

Korean compatriots handed handbills on Aug. 22 at national major railway stations in Tokyo to protest against Chon's trip to Japan. Photo: Korean nationals distributing handbills at Ochanomizu Station.

4,000 Japanese Stage Demo. in Yokohama

A street demonstration was staged followed by an assembly at Ohdohri Park in Yokohama on Sept. 4 by 4,000 Kanagawa prefectural citizens to oppose Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan under the sponsorship of the National Union for Defending the Constitution.

Mr. Takeda, representative member of the union, in his speech at the meeting noted Chon's trip aimed at the completion of the Japan-U.S.-south Korea military alliance, and declared it "ran counter to the Korean people's aspiration for the peace and reunification of Korea."

He denounced Chon Du Hwan for the mass slaughter of fellow citizens in Kwangju.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting, opposing Chon's tour of Japan.

The resolution, revealing the deceptive nature of Chon's trip to Japan, strongly charged the trip that trampled upon the aspiration of the entire Korean nation who called for freedom and democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It strengthened the Japan-U.S.-south Korea triangular military system by further increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, the resolution added.

The attendants of the meeting demonstrated through main busy streets of Yokohama City.

The people in Kwangju rose up in a peaceful demonstration against the Chon's seizure of power in May, 1980. The slogan reads: "We Oppose the Military Rule in the Face of Death!"

3,500 Fukuoka Citizens Hold Anti-Chon Rally

Some 3,500 women and students affiliated with the Fukuoka Prefectural Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions) staged a mass rally against Chon's treacherous trip to Japan at Nezuzaki Park in the heart of Fukuoka on Sept. 2.

A keynote speaker at the meeting described the process of the seizure of power by Gen. Chon Du Hwan and the reactionary nature of the Tokyo government which invited him to Japan in spite of the opposition by both Japanese and south Korean peoples.

(Continued from page 4)

Japan, buttering up to them under the signboard of "eternal good neighbourly relations and friendship" with Japan. They invited such human trash as traitor Chon Du Hwan as a "state guest" to cajole and coax him even though this brings disgrace upon themselves before the world. This proceeded from their heinous scheme to take him as a guide for stepping up their comeback to south Korea.

Needless to say, the Chon Du Hwan group is currying favour with the Japanese reactionary forces on the basis of the confrontation policy of "strength" to compete with us. The puppets scheme to cope with the ever worsening political and economic crisis and prop up the tottering military fascist ruling foundation with the help of the strength of the Japanese reactionaries by tightening the subjugating collusion with them and, at the same time, accelerate the militarization of economy and war preparations in order to take the road of military adventure against us. Herein lies the real meaning of their utterances what they call "opening of a new era" and "opening of a new era of companion" in their relations with Japan.

Chon Du Hwan is a truculent warmaniac and splittist challenging the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for peace and peaceful reunification of the country; he is a filthy traitor to the nation and quisling who is making no scruple to sell out the country and put the fellow country on the altar for the foreign forces if this is needed for his personal pleasure and realisation of his ambition for power.

The Japan trip of traitor Chon Du Hwan made in accordance with the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists and with the expansionist ambition of the Japanese reactionaries entails a grave consequence. It would split the north and south more distantly, aggravate the situation in Korea and Asia and pose a graver threat to the people's cause of independence, progress and peace in this area.

That is why broad segments of Japanese people and world progressive people, to say nothing of the south Korean people of all strata, are rejecting so stubbornly the collusion between the south Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries.

The pro-Japanese treachery of the Chon Du Hwan group today is a never-to-be-condoned act of sellout surpassing by far the crimes of the five traitors of 1905 who bartered away the country to the Japanese imperialists after receiving a few amount of "bounty" from them, crying for "friendship and fraternity" with Japan in the early period of the present century.

The Korean people who have keenly experienced what grave consequences the aggression by outside forces and treachery of the flunkeyst traitors bring about will never allow or overlook the criminal plots of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their stooges.

All the "agreements" signed between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries during traitor Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip are null and void and people will not recognize them.

Futile are the moves of the Chon Du Hwan group to prolong its remaining days by tightening the subservient collusion with the Japanese reactionaries.

History showed that traitors who sold off the country and the nation in collusion with outside forces turning their backs on the nation met a miserable end without exception.

The Chon Du Hwan group must stop at once the cursed treachery and step down from power as demanded by the south Korean people before repeating the end of the predecessors.

The course of the aggressive plots hatched by the Japanese ruling circles this time by inviting the south Korean puppets to Tokyo showed that the aggressive and predatory nature of the Japanese reactionaries has not changed but they are following the aggressive method of plucking out one's liver while scratching him on the back.

It is foolish of the Japanese reactionaries to try to realise their design for reinvasion by encouraging the Chon Du Hwan group, following in their past footsteps. The Japanese reactionaries must clearly know that the Korean people today are not the Korean people yesterday.

The Japanese reactionaries, mindful of the historical lesson that they sustained a disgraceful defeat after having invaded Korea and other Asian countries going against the trend in the past, must give up their ambition for aggression on Korea and Asia and refrain from laying a stumbling-block in the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the rash moves to realise the ambition for domination over Korea and Asia by roping together the south Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries and withdraw from south Korea without delay along with all their lethal weapons.

Today it is a vital demand of our nation and an urgent task for peace in Asia to turn back the developments on the Korean Peninsula along the road of peace and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

If was to this end that we proposed to hold three-way talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea for improving the DPRK-U.S. relations and north-south relations now in the state of confrontation providing a firm guarantee for peace in Korea.

If the United States and the south Korean side are truly interested in the peaceful solution of the Korean question, they must give up the war line, the line of tripartite military collusion going against the trend of the times and respond to our proposal for three-way talks.

The will and determination of our people to realise these talks and thus open up a new phase in the relaxation of the tensions and peace in Korea and the Far East are firm. In the future, too, we will make all we can to realise this.

Some 3,500 Japanese from 150 organizations and groups throughout Japan gathered on Sep. 2 for a national rally against Chon Du Hwan's visit. The rally was held at Shiba Park, Tokyo. Participants in the rally carried placards reading, "Chon Du Hwan, Don't Come to Japan!" "Nakasone, Don't Support Chon Du Hwan," etc. The rally denounced Chon's trip as the formation of Japan-U.S.-south Korea's military axis and the beginning of Japan's new invasion of Korea.

CPRF Issues Memorandum Indicting Chon's Crimes

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) on September 5 published a memorandum indicting the treacherous crimes of Chon Du Hwan. Follows a gist of the memorandum:

True Color of Chon Du Hwan as U.S. Puppet

As far back as in the period of the Korean War, Chon Du Hwan, through the good offices of the defeated general Van Fleet, the then commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, entered the four-year army military academy, the first one of its kind in south Korea, to nurse his spirit of America-worshipping flunkeyism and man-hunting quality and became a puppet army officer. In the later period, according to a U.S. CIA plan, he crossed to the United States twice and received special education in guerrilla-mopping-up and psychological warfare.

In his "inaugural address" on September 1, 1980, Chon Du Hwan pledged himself to develop "friendly relations with the United States, an allied nation" and "guarantee the rights and interests of the United States."

When he went to the United States in 1981, he entreated for the U.S. forces' permanent occupation of south Korea, telling Reagan that he would not forget the favors of the United States even in his grave.

When a fire was set to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in March 1982, he reinforced guard of the "U.S. Embassy" and "apologies" to his master and on September 1, 1983, offered the airliner "Boeing 747" belonging to the south Korean airlines for U.S. espionage.

The Chon Du Hwan group leaves to the Americans more thoroughly everything from the shaping of "policy" to the command and surveillance over its execution.

There are so-called "government" and "national assembly" in south Korea. But they are no more than the executors of the U.S. colonial rule and their actual control is held in the hand of the United States, which has the last say in everything.

The south Korean "regime" works out its basic "policies" and carries them into practice according to "agreements" reached at "diplomatic talks" with the United States and "decisions" faked up at what they call "joint organizations". It is under obligation to fulfil the "instructions" given by its American masters behind the scene.

The Chon Du Hwan group has transferred the south Korean military supreme command to the United States and left the whole of south Korea to the U.S. as its aggressive military base and forward nuclear base.

Major ports and upwards of 150,000 hectares of fertile soil of south Korea have been turned into military bases and over 30 operational airports and more than 200 military bases including nuclear bases and military setups have been built there.

Crimes of Chon as Pro-Japanese

No sooner had he grabbed power than he sent his family members and relatives and pro-Japanese elements to Japan to establish bonds with the Japanese reactionaries first of all and asked for their "support" while bringing "pro-south Korean" elements in Japan into south Korea in large groups.

The pro-Japanese treacherous crimes of Chon Du Hwan became more undisguised with the south Korean trip of Nakasone.

He had two rounds of "talks" with Nakasone and framed a plot with him to "make closer the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance system" and, at a "welcome dinner" for Nakasone, he twaddled that he earnestly hoped "the unfortunate past will be forgotten" and "relations of a new dimension be established."

Owing to the traitor Chon Du Hwan's pro-Japanese treacherous policy south Korea is becoming all the more politically dependent on the Japanese militarists.

His treacheries are not confined only to the political field.

He is pushing the south Korean economy more deeply into the Japanese economic sphere.

The Chon Du Hwan group induced Japanese loans to the tune of $1,028 million in the three year period from 1980 to 1982 and decided to incur public loans of $4,000 million from 1982 to 1988.

In inducing Japanese monopoly capital, the south Koreans have facilitated its intrusion into south Korea by taking "preferential steps" for it.

3-Way Mil. Alliance Under Way

The treacherous crimes of the Chon Du Hwan group are revealed also in broadening the road of military reinvasion to the Japanese militarists.

The Chon Du Hwan group brings Japanese "SDF" bosses to the scenes of operations in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises from 1982 under the name of "observers" and now it is committing without hesitation the treacherous act of including the Korean strait in the military operational sphere of Japan in compliance with the "theory of defence of 1,000-mile sea routes" of the Japanese.

The formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance which has been promoted for a long time under Washington's plan, is being rapidly accelerated by the pro-U.S., and Pro-Japanese treacheries of Chon Du Hwan.

(Continued from page 1).

On the morning of Sep. 6, 77 dissidents made public a declaration for national salvation struggle at South Korean Sacred Hall nearby the Seoul City Office and set Sep. 6, the day of Chon's arrival in Tokyo as the day of national shame and expressed their determination to struggle with the people against new imperialism.

The protest of 77 dissidents on Sep. 3, took place at a Christian building near downtown Seoul, where Quaker leader Ham Sok Hun and 29 others declared they were beginning the fast. They claimed others who had signed the statement were absent because of interference by the authorities. But, they too, it was said, would be taking part in the hunger strike. They said they would take only water for an "indefinite" period.

The Sep. 3 statement signed by 77 dissidents denounced Chon's September visit to Japan and called on Chon to cancel the three-day visit and to stop humiliating diplomacy with Japan.

The protesters said that it would be a "new era" only for Japanese neo-militarism" which they said was aimed at blunting anti-Japanese sentiment among the south Koreans and increasing Japan's political, economic and military influence in south Korea and that Japanese militarism is an irreconcilable enemy because it bears the resposibility for the division of Korea directly and moreover, it aims to benefit by the division and hopes its permanency.

They denounced Mr. Cho Yong Pil, Korean singer, as pro-Japanese, who is popular in south Korea and also in Japan.

The Council for the Promotion of Democracy (Chairman is Kim Yong Sam and Adviser is Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate) released a statement on the morning of Sep. 6, saying that the members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy were against Chon's anti-democratic visit and demanded the cancellation of it and the diplomacy of the "government" and the trip, the Council claimed, hadn't any support from the people as it was nothing but a political adhension and it urged Chon not to make an irreparable historical mistake.

At the Myongdong Cathedral compound in the heart of Seoul, one of sites of the continuing confrontation between the critics of Chon and police, the Roman Catholic Council for Peace and Justice on Sep. 4 read a statement questioning the trip.

Menawhile, in Tokyo, the Japan Socialist Party and Sohyo, Japan's largest labor organization, on Sep. 4, kicked off a three-day nationwide campaign to oppose south Korean General Chon's visit to Japan.

Some 7,000 demonstrators, most of them union members affiliated with Sohyo, turned up at a rally at Tokyo's Hibiya Park, organizers said.

The protesters later marched from Hibiya Park to Tokyo Station, chanting slogans against the Chon junta during their 2.5-kilometer march.

Organizers said a series of anti-Chon rallies would be held in 28 prefectures across Japan until Thursday, the day of Chon's arrival in Tokyo for his three-day official visit.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) made public a statement against Chon's trip to Japan in a press conference, given by Mr. Li Jin Gyu, First vice-Chairman of Chongryun, Sep. 3 at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

It said "a series of conference beginning with talks between Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan and Chon Du Hwan and "a joint communique" of Japanese and south Korean authorities would result in increasing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula more and accelerate the completion of a military triangle alliance between the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

"Chon is unable to represent Korean people and clear off the past of Japanese colonial rule to Korea because he hasn't any support from the Korean people." It said

Flood Victims, Seoul Police Clash

Hundreds of angry flood victims clashed with police in Seoul on September 3 in a violent protest to demand compensation for homes damages in the most severe storm to hit south Korea in 12 years.

The protesters were among 90,000 people driven out of their homes on September 2 when the Han River burst through a drainage channel and flooded a vast residential area in western Seoul.

The September 3 protest began when 200 flood victims staged a sit-in in front of their district "government" office, demanding that the Seoul city "government" be held responsible for the flooding.

The protesters, holding up hand-written signs reading "We Demand compensation," requested a meeting with the mayor to complain that the flooding was caused by "government" negligence.

The protesters said they warned against the imminent danger of flooding about 10 hours before the drainage gate broke. The district "government" office, however, did not heed their warning, they claimed. After the gate broke, 500 protesters began marching along a highway shouting slogans demanding compensation, witnesses said.

The marchers, whose number grew to 2,000, were stopped at a crossroad by 200 riot policemen. The protesters refused a warning to disperse and said they would continue the demonstration until their demand was met.

At least 130 people were dead or missing after torrential rains and floods, which have been mainly in the northern part of the country.

Seoul was among the areas hardest hit: the river Han flooded into low-lying areas of the city leaving more than 92,000 people homeless and 32 dead.

The floods, which began to subside on September 2, are expected to have done great damage to agriculture, with almost 50,000 ha of farmland under water at the height of the flooding.

Protesters try to overturn police car in Seoul in the September 3 protest. (AP)

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